

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

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KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Lower George-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THIS fine fast sailing A.1 brig **MUNRO**, 225 tons, Murdoch, Balfour, commander, will positively sail for the above Port Saturday next, the 22nd instant. Rates for all sea-borne passengers. For passage only, apply to Captain Balfour, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, April 17.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THIS fine fast-sailing British
brig **C. L. RENDON**, 421 tons register, J. J. Grant, Commander, now discharging at Campbell's Wharf, can be ready to proceed to sea in ten days hence, and having seven feet between decks is admirably fitted for the conveyance of stock. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

ROBERT HOW AND CO.
Lower George-street,
April 17.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THIS fine fast-sailing British
brig **C. V. KELVIN**, 360 tons
register, J. J. Grant, newly coppered,
is expected daily from Liverpool.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.
Hunter-street, April 17.

FOR BARQUE "REBECCA."

CAPTAIN MINTAGUARD will
not be responsible for any debt contracted by his crew.

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.,
Agents, Sydney, April 18.

BRAIDWOOD RACES.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the
BRAIDWOOD RACES, held at the
Draconia Inn on the 13th instant, was re-

That the BRAIDWOOD RACES come off on
the 21st and 22nd of May, and that the follow-
ing Prizes be run for.

FIRST DAY.

BRADWOOD PLATE, Fifty Guineas; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£10, three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PLATE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

SECOND DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-TWO DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FOUR DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FIVE DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-SIX DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-SEVEN DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-EIGHT DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-NINE DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-TWO DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-THREE DAYS.

LADIES' PURSE, Fifty Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, two miles; entrance
£5 5s.; three entrances or no race.

MAIDEN PURSE, Twenty-five Pounds; for
horses that never won; a given price; heats;
one mile; entrance, £5 5s.; three entrances
or no race.

HACK RACE, Ten Pounds; for horses
of all ages; heats, one mile; post entrance, £10
to be added.

THIRTY-FOUR DAYS.

LADIES' PUR

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

OPERATIONS BEFORE NANKIN. (From the London Gazette.)

Downing-street, Nov. 23, 1842.
DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies or extracts, addressed by Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B., to Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have been this day received:—

British Cantonment before Nankin,
Aug. 21, 1842.

My Lord,—It has pleased Almighty God to bless Her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognise the claims of Great Britain; and, by undivided commissioners, to enter into a treaty of peace, dictated by the long lightly-extended foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged.

The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the Imperial Canal, the fall within a few hours after our landing of Chin-kiang-foo, one of the most important cities in China, and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of that vast empire, have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country.

2. The movement up the Yang-tse-Kiang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Governor-General of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir William Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China than could, probably, have been effected by any other line of operation.

I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last despatch of the 25th ultime.

On the 29th I embarked the forces intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major-General Schoedde with her Majesty's 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2nd and 6th regiments Madras Native Infantry, and a proportion of Artillery and Sappers to occupy Chin-kiang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial Canal. The city had become uninhabited from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

4. From the prevalence of contrary winds the fleet could not stem the current of the Yang-tse-Kiang until the morning of the 4th instant, when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Honourable Company's steam-queens, having her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the Morne head-quarters ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin, the Cornwallis having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th instant.

5. Previous to our leaving Chin-kiang-foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction, and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the admiral and myself had forwarded by the secretary of the Tartar General, who fell there, a summons to Newkin, Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces. Had the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochow and Hangchow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulf of Pe-ch'ieh.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm to which it gave rise hastened the event that we most desired.

7. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungsian, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Tsin) is approached by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungsian, and that to the south (the Changyan) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Tsin gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low-paddy-land, and the space between the Tsin and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chin-kiang-foo have reached this place, increasing the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their families and their wives. The Chinese regulars amount, I

have reason to believe, to about 9000, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to enclose (from about seventy to twenty-eight feet in the lowest part), and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4500 effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours, under the command of the Chinese, to the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Kiang, July 26, 1842.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the safe arrival of the China expeditionary force off the Island of Kin-shan, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Kiang; and that the city of Chin-kiang-foo was taken possession of by Her Majesty's combined forces on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to 73 sail, left Woosung on the 6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship. The intricate parts of the channel, delineated in Captain Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of Commanders Kerr and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance.

It was not to be expected that a distance of 170 miles in a river, of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated without some mishaps;

and I believe that every ship of the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been in shore, but the bottoms were everywhere of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favoured with fine breezes, and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none that deserve the term from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage.

At Fushan and Keun-kyu, on the right bank, two batteries of twelve and seven guns each were erected, but the guns were removed on our approach. At Seshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand Canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting 20 guns, which were soon discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron, as they arrived on the spot three days afterwards, but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened upon them by the Madras and Sappers, who landed at a village about five miles down a creek, whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Tsin gates. I established the force in and about a large village equidistant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations; this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the Cornwallis and advance squadron, under-Commander Charles Richards, of de-

sign.

11. I have been thus circumstantial, my lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could readily have done, fully supported as I am, had not my country's honour, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who will, no doubt, fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the Commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin-kiang-foo; and from their anxiety to the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the mean time, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and prevention.

12. To his Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference, in the slightest degree, with military operations and movements. But it is not for me to enlarge upon the public services of this high functionary.

To Sir William Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause; and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking.

13. It will now my pleasure duly to bring to your Lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who, throughout the active operations in China, a warfare new to the British arms, exposed, in various instances, to tempests of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness, which, in some cases, left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never, in any instance, met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact, but because their own science, discipline, and devotion made them invincible.

The movements were so entirely military that I can but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague, the General; and it is with renewed pleasure that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and man of the Royal and Indian Navy and Royal Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations ashore, in which they have been engaged.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieut. Gen.,
Commanding Expeditionary Land Forces.
To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
Principal Secretary of State,
Colonial Department, Downing-
street, London.

P. S. August 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir H. Pottinger, on the part of her Majesty, and by the Commissioners Keyring, Eepepo, and Newkin, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, to the address of Sir W. Parker and myself, with its enclosure.

Under these circumstances, the Admir-

have determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay; and I take the opportunity to forward this despatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain H. Bingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your lordship's notice.

H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.

Cornwallis, off the city of Chin-
Keang-foo, at the entrance of the South Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Kiang, July 26, 1842.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the safe arrival of the China expeditionary force off the Island of Kin-shan, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Kiang; and that the city of Chin-kiang-foo was taken possession of by Her Majesty's combined forces on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and, as it was Sir Hugh Gough's intention to escalate the walls in the direction of the south gate, some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to run close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable; it was, therefore, determined to blow open the west gate with powder bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade, under Major-General Bartley (which was the last landed), could assemble.

The troops intended for the operation higher up the river will be re-embarked as soon as possible, and, as the report of the navigation upwards is favourable, I trust the expeditionary forces will soon renew operations at Nankin, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese Government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by her Majesty's Government. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. PARKER, Vice Admiral,
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

INFORMATION ABOUT CANADA.
BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

MY DEAR SIR.—In consequence of the changes which have taken place in the Provincial Administration, the Parliament, after a short session, has been prorogued, to meet again in February next. The bill to secure the freedom of election, to increase the number of polling-places, and to shorten the time of taking the poll, which was reserved by the Whig Government, or for what will be done in the Council, is still in abeyance.

Not a moment was lost in communicating this casualty to the flagship, when Captain Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude, immediately landed with 200 marines at the entrance of the canal, where he joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, under Captain MacLean of that corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls, while they were aware of the force to which they were exposed, and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which sixteen men out of twenty-four, which formed the crew of the *Blonde*'s barge and flat boat, and two officers and eight men of the Madras Artillery, were wounded; and it was only by great presence of mind that Lieutenant Crouch, of that ship, after receiving three broadsides, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from the position in which it was impossible to use them.

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At Fushan and Keun-kyu, on the right bank, two batteries of twelve and seven guns each were erected, but the guns were removed on our approach. At Seshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand Canal, and where the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting 20 guns, which were soon discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron, as they arrived on the spot three days afterwards, but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened upon them by the Madras and Sappers, who landed at a village about five miles down a creek, whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Tsin gates. I established the force in and about a large village equidistant from these two gates, making the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the Cornwallis and advance squadron, under-Commander Charles Richards, of de-

sign.

The fleet was detained some days off Seshan by scant winds; and at this point we lost the advantage of any tide of flood.

At the 17th, I received the remainder of the gallant hand, including the command of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, having been promoted to the rank of superior captain, and the whole, together with the 18th and 49th Regiments, advanced by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and, unfortunately, sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a ten-fold greater.

Captain Richards had determined, if possible, to scale the walls in the hope of reaching a junction with Gen. Schoedde's brigades in the city; and having fortunately discovered a heap of rubbish from which his ladders could reach the parapet (about thirty feet high), he was in the act of scaling them when Captain Watson and Mr. Foster, master, with a boat's crew and a small escort of marines, joined him from that *Moderne*, which was stationed some miles higher up the river.

Lieutenant Baker of the Madras Artillery, Commander Watson, Captain Richards, and a private marines of the *Moderne* were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed, by the fire from the west gate, in this intrepid achievement, the remainder of the gallant hand, including the command of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, happily followed, without further loss, thus effecting an important lodgment in the suburbs of the city, between the outer and inner west gates, where they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of Major General Schoedde's brigade.

About noon the arrangements for forcing the outer west gate were being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade, under Major-General Bartley, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, suddenly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate, in which the Tartar troops had been posted, went at the same time enveloped in flames. The Tartars, however, within the city, were still undismayed, and having collected in a large body the 18th and 49th Regiments, advancing by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and, unfortunately, sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a ten-fold greater.

The seamen and marines, under Captain Richards, were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the frigging and in passing along a narrow street in Tartar city, received a volley from a battery of twelve guns, which were soon silenced by the steam-vessels, with much credit to Lieutenant MacClevery and Hewitt; and the same afternoon Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the *Viceroy* and *Moderne* to reconnoitre that approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on, without the slightest opposition, close to the suburbs of the city, and above the island of Kinshan, carrying the whole way, an ample depth of water.

On the 17th, Captain Bouchier was despatched with the *Blonde*, *Moderne*, *Queen*, and *Nemeus*, followed by the *Dido*, *Calliope*, *Chidley*, *Plorer*, and *Sterling*, to blockade the entrances of the Grand Canal, and, with the aid of the steamers, to sweep the entrance of the narrow channel between the island of Tsoosuan, and a battery of twelve guns, which were soon silenced by the steam-vessels, with much credit to Lieutenant MacClevery and Hewitt; and the same afternoon Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the *Viceroy* and *Moderne* to reconnoitre that approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on, without the slightest opposition, close to the suburbs of the city, and above the island of Kinshan, carrying the whole way, an ample depth of water.

On the 19th, the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Fisan*, succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Tsin) is approached by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungsian, and that to the south (the Changyan) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Tsin gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low-paddy-land, and the space between the Tsin and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbour-hood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

6. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the Admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the Imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm to which it gave rise hastened the event that we most desired.

7. It would not be easy to give your Lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall therefore, only observe, that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungsian, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Tsin) is approached by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungsian, and that to the south (the Changyan) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Tsin gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low-paddy-land, and the space between the Tsin and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbour-hood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomerie and Captain Pears.

8. The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chin-kiang-foo have reached this place